・医学循证・

程序性死亡因子 1/ 程序性死亡因子 1 配体抑制剂治疗肾细胞癌有效性及安全性的 Meta 分析

张懂理1、沈冲1、张卫川2、陈海滨2、赵建军2*

【摘要】 背景 肾细胞癌因起病隐匿,缺乏早期典型的临床表现,多数患者确诊已经发生转移或晚期,根治性 肾细胞癌切除术疗效较差。近年来,随着靶向治疗在肿瘤中广泛应用,很大程度上降低了术后复发率和死亡率,但由 于存在一定的不良反应及并发症,因而临床治疗的有效性及安全性缺乏循证依据。目的 系统评价程序性死亡因子 1 (PD-1)/程序性死亡因子1配体(PD-L1)抑制剂治疗肾细胞癌的有效性及安全性。方法 计算机检索中国知网、 万方数据知识服务平台、维普网及 PubMed、Web of Science、Embase、Cochrane Library、Clinical Trials 英文数据库和手 动检索以收集 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂治疗肾细胞癌的随机对照试验,试验组为接受 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂治疗,对照组为 接受常规治疗或安慰剂。检索时间为建库至 2022-09-30。由 2 位研究员独立提取和整理资料,依据 Cochrane 5.3 手册 标准对纳入文献的质量进行评价,应用 RevMan 5.4 软件进行 Meta 分析。结果 最终纳入 11 篇文献,研究对象 7 895 例, 试验组3936例,对照组3959例。Meta分析结果显示,试验组总生存期(OS)、无进展生存期(PFS)优于对照组[HR=0.87, 95%CI(0.84, 0.90), P<0.000 01; HR=0.85, 95%CI(0.78, 0.92), P<0.000 01]; 试验组客观缓解率(ORR)、部 分缓解率(PR)、完全缓解率(CR)、基本控制率(DCR)高于对照组[RR=1.72,95%CI(1.39,2.12),P<0.000 01; RR=1.56, 95%CI(1.20, 2.01), P=0.0007; RR=3.05, 95%CI(2.39, 3.09), P<0.00001; RR=1.12, 95%CI(1.05, 1.05)1.20), P=0.000 5]; 试验组疾病稳定率(SD)低于对照组[RR=0.66, 95%CI(0.62, 0.72), P<0.00001]。试验组 和对照组疾病进展率(PD)、总不良反应发生率(AEs)、I~Ⅱ级不良反应发生率、Ⅲ~Ⅴ级不良反应发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义〔RR=0.73, 95%CI(0.53, 0.99), P=0.05; RR=1.01, 95%CI(0.89, 1.04), P=0.60; RR=1.02, 95%CI(0.88, 1.17), P=0.82; RR=1.02, 95%CI(0.88, 1.19), P=0.80〕。Egger's 检验结果均为 P>0.05, 表明各研 究间发表偏倚不显著。结论 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂治疗肾细胞癌可显著改善和提高患者的 OS、PFS、ORR、PR、CR 和 DCR,而在安全性方面未增加患者的不良反应发生率,从而证实 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂治疗肾细胞癌在临床有效性及安 全性方面有一定的优越性。

【关键词】 癌,肾细胞;程序性细胞死亡受体1;免疫检查点抑制剂;有效性;安全性;Meta分析

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Efficacy and Safety of Programmed Death — 1/Programmed Death—1 Ligand Inhibitors in the Treatment of Renal Cell Cancer: a Meta-analysis ZHANG Dongli¹, SHEN Chong¹, ZHANG Weichuan², CHEN Haibin², ZHAO Jianjun^{2*}

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[Abstract] Background Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is characterized by insidious onset, lack of early typical clinical manifestations, metastasis or advanced stage at diagnosis in most patients and poor efficacy of radical nephrectomy. In recent years, with the broadly application of targeted therapies in tumors, the postoperative recurrence and mortality rates have been greatly reduced. However, there is a lack of evidence for the efficacy and safety of clinical treatment due to the existence of

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certain adverse effects and complications. **Objective** To systematically review the efficacy and safety of programmed death-1 (PD-1) /programmed death-1 ligand (PD-L1) inhibitors in the treatment of RCC. **Methods** CNKI, Wanfang Data Knowledge Service Platform, VIP, PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, Cochrane Library, Clinical Trials and other English databases were searched by computer and manually for the randomized controlled trials of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors for RCC from the inception to 2022-09-30. Two researchers independently extracted and collated the data, evaluated the quality of the included literature according to Cochrane 5.3 manual criteria, and performed meta-analysis using RevMan 5.4 software. **Results**

11 papers were finally included, involving 7 895 study subjects with 3 936 cases in the trial group and 3 959 cases in the control group. Meta-analysis results showed that the overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS) were better in the trial group than in the control group [HR=0.87, 95%CI (0.84, 0.90), P<0.000 01; HR=0.85, 95%CI (0.78, 0.92), P<0.000 01]; the objective response rate (ORR), partial response rate (PR), complete response rate (CR), and disease-control rate (DCR) were higher in the trial group than in the control group [RR=1.72, 95%CI (1.39, 2.12), P<0.000 01; RR=1.56, 95%CI (1.20, 2.01), P=0.000 7; RR=3.05, 95%CI (2.39, 3.09), P<0.000 01; RR=1.12, 95%CI (1.05, 1.20), P=0.000 5]; the rate of stable disease (SD) was lower in the trial group than in the control group [RR=0.66, 95%CI (0.62, 0.72), P<0.000 01]. There was no significant difference in the rate of progressive disease (PD), The differences were not statistically significant when comparing the rate of PD, total rate of adverse events (AEs), rates of grade I - II adverse events and grade III - V adverse events between the trial and control groups [RR=0.73, 95%CI (0.53,0.99), P=0.05; RR=1.01, 95%CI (0.89, 1.04), P=0.60; RR=1.02, 95%CI (0.88, 1.17), P=0.82; RR=1.02, 95%CI (0.88, 1.19), P=0.80]. Egger's tests resulted in P>0.05, indicating no significant publication bias among studies. Conclusion PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors for RCC can significantly improve and enhance OS, PFS, ORR, CR, PR and DCR in patients without increasing the incidence of adverse effects in terms of safety, thus confirming the superiority of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors for RCC in terms of clinical efficacy and safety.

[Key words] Carcinoma, renal cell; Programmed cell death 1 receptor; Immune checkpoint inhibitors; Efficacy; Safety; Meta-analysis

肾细胞癌 (renal cell carcinoma, RCC) 是来源于 肾小管上皮细胞的恶性尿路肿瘤,占肾脏恶性肿瘤的 80%~90%[1],是男性第六大和女性第八大的常见癌 症[2], 其发病率以每年 1.6% 的速度增长, 且预后差, 以男性多发[3]。目前根治性手术是其主要的治疗手段, 但约25%的患者就诊时已是中晚期或发生远处转移, 另外 20%~50% 局限性 RCC 患者手术后最终发展为转移 性肾细胞癌 (metastatic renal cell carcinoma, mRCC), 而 mRCC 对常规放化疗不敏感,且具有多耐药性^[4], 导致术后预后较差,约80%的患者术后生存时间不足 5年[5]。近年,肿瘤免疫治疗为mRCC或晚期肾细胞 癌 (advanced renalcell carcinoma, aRCC) 提供了新的 治疗方案,并获得良好的生存效益。程序性死亡因子1 (PD-1)/程序性死亡因子1配体(PD-L1)抑制剂作 为免疫前哨单克隆抗体, 广泛应运于黑色素瘤、肺癌、 淋巴瘤和肾癌的治疗,并在mRCC的治疗中广受关注[6]。 研究表明, PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂治疗 RCC 可显著提高 抗癌的临床治疗效果,有效延长患者的生存预后[7]。 现阶段, 国外基于IMmotion010、CheckMate 025、 CheckMate 214 及 KEYNOTE-426 实验分别对阿替利珠 单抗、纳武利尤单抗、帕博利珠单抗等 PD-1/PD-L1 抑 制剂单用或联合治疗 RCC 的疗效及安全性进行了多中 心随机对照临床研究,但研究结论仍存在差异。为了综 合评估 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂在 RCC 治疗中的有效性及安全性,本研究采用 Meta 分析对已发表 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂治疗 RCC 的研究文献进行系统评价,从而为 RCC 免疫治疗提供可靠的循证医学参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入及排除标准

1.1.1 研究类型及研究对象 已发表的 Ⅱ、Ⅲ期随机对照试验(RCT),语言限定为中文和英文,并经病理组织学确诊的 RCC 患者,年龄、性别、TNM 分期、既往史、用药史不限。

1.1.2 干预措施 试验组为接受 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂治疗,对照组为接受常规治疗或安慰剂。

1.1.3 结局指标 有效性指标: (1)总生存期(overall survival, OS)指从随机化开始至因任何原因引起死亡的时间; (2)无进展生存期(progression free survival, PFS)指从随机化开始至首次出现疾病进展或死亡(以先发生者为准)的时间; (3)完全缓解(complete response, CR)指除结节性疾病外,所有目标病灶完全消失; (4)部分缓解(partial response, PR)指所有可测量目标病灶的直径总和低于基线≥30%; (5)客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)指肿瘤缩小达到一定量并且保持一定时间的患者比例,包括CR+PR; (6)疾病进展率(progressive disease, PD)靶病灶最

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大径之和至少≥ 20%或出现新病灶;疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR) 指通过治疗干预导致 CR、PR 或疾病稳定的晚期肿瘤患者的百分比; (7)疾病稳定率(stable diseas, SD) 靶病灶减小的程度没达到 PR,增加的程度也没达到 PD 水平,介于两者之间; (8)安全性指标: (9)治疗相关不良反应发生率〔总不良反应率(AEs)、Ⅰ~Ⅱ级不良反应、Ⅲ~Ⅴ级不良反应〕。

- 1.1.4 排除标准 (1)重复、病例报告、综述类文献;
- (2) 回顾性研究文献; (3) 仅有摘要或无结果文献;
- (4) 非对照性文献; (5) 非随机对照 Ⅱ、Ⅲ期临床试验研究。
- 1.2 文献检索策略 计算机检索中国知网、万方数据 知识服务平台、维普网库及 PubMed、Web of Science、 Embase、Cochrane Library、Clinical Trials 英文数据库 和手动检索以汇总 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂治疗 RCC 的 RCT。检索时间为建库至 2022-09-30。结合主题词及 自由词进行检索,中文检索词为肾脏肿瘤、肾癌、肾细 胞癌、肾脏腺癌、肾集合管癌、肿瘤、癌症、恶性肿瘤、 程序性细胞死亡1抑制剂、程序性死亡1抑制剂、程序 性死亡因子1配体、免疫检查点抑制剂、特瑞普利单抗、 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂、纳武利尤单抗(欧狄沃)、派姆 单抗(可瑞达)、阿替利珠单抗(泰圣奇)、德瓦鲁单抗、 阿维鲁单抗、卡瑞利珠单抗、信迪利单抗、替雷利珠单 抗。英文检索词为 Renal Neoplasms、Kidney Cancers、 Renal Cancers, Renal Cell Carcinomas, Tumor, Cancer, Malignancy, PD-1, PD-L1, Programmed Cell Death Protein 1, Programmed Cell Death Protein 1 Inhibitors, Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor, PD-L1 Inhibitors, Nivolumab, Opdivo, ONO 4538, pembrolizumab, keytruda, SCH-900475, lambrolizumab, atezolizumab, Tecentriq, MPDL3280A, durvalumab, Imfinzi, MEDI 4736, Bavencio, Avelumab, MSB0010718C, Camrelizumab、SHR-1210、sintilimab。PubMed 的检索 策略见表 1。
- 1.3 文献筛选及数据提取 由 2 位研究员依据纳入和排除标准独立筛选研究文献,按照之前设计的数据表格提取相关信息,对提取数据进行交叉核对,若遇到分歧,则由第三方讨论后决定,提取主要内容如下: (1)研究文献的基本情况,包括第一作者、发表时间等; (2)研究对象的基本信息,包括样本量; (3)干预措施的实施细节等; (4)研究的结局指标,包括 OS、PFS、PR、CR、ORR、SD、PD、DCR、AEs等。
- 1.4 文献质量评价及偏倚风险评价 依据 Cochrane 5.3 手册标准,由 2 名研究员对纳入文献进行质量评价,通过 Egger's 法、Begg's 法对纳入研究的偏倚风险进行评估。1.5 统计学方法 应用 RevMan 5.4 软件对提取的资料

表 1 PubMed 的检索策略

 Table 1
 Search strategy in PubMed

步骤 检索式

- #1 "Kidney Neoplasms" [Mesh]
 - (Kidney Neoplasm Title/Abstract]) OR (Renal Neoplasms Title/Abstract]) OR (Kidney Cancers Title/Abstract]) OR (Renal Cancers Title/Abstract]) OR (Cancer of the Kidney Title/Abstract]) OR (Renal Cell Carcinomas Title/Abstract]) OR (Renal Cell Carcinomas Title/Abstract]) OR (Adenocarcinoma Of Kidneys Title/Abstract]) OR (Renal Cell Cancers Title/Abstract])
- Abstract]) OR (Renal Cell Cancers [Title/Abstract])
 OR (Renal Adenocarcinomas [Title/Abstract]) OR (Renal
 Cell Adenocarcinomas [Title/Abstract]) OR (Sarcomatoid
 Renal Cell Carcinoma [Title/Abstract]) OR (Papillary Renal
 Cell Carcinoma [Title/Abstract]) OR (Chromophil Renal
 Cell Carcinoma [Title/Abstract]) OR (Clear Cell Renal Cell
 Carcinoma [Title/Abstract]) OR (Collecting Duct Carcinoma
 of the Kidney [Title/Abstract])
- #3 #1 OR #2
- #4 "Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors" [Mesh]

(Programmed Cell Death Protein 1 [Title/Abstract]) OR (Programmed Cell Death Protein 1 Inhibitors [Title/Abstract]) OR (Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor [Title/Abstract]) OR (PD-L1 Inhibitors [Title/Abstract]) OR (Nivolumab [Title/Abstract]) OR (Opdivo[Title/Abstract]) OR (ONO 4538[Title/Abstract]) OR (pembrolizumab [Title/Abstract]) OR (keytruda [Title/Abstract]) OR (SCH-900475 [Title/Abstract]) OR (lambrolizumab [Title/Abstract]) OR (atezolizumab [Title/Abstract]) OR (MPDI 3380A

- Abstract]) OR (Tecentriq[Title/Abstract])) OR (MPDL3280A [Title/Abstract]) OR (durvalumab [Title/Abstract])
 OR (Imfinzi [Title/Abstract]) OR (MEDI 4736 [Title/Abstract]) OR (Bavencio [Title/Abstract]) OR (Avelumab [Title/Abstract]) OR (MSB 0010718-C [Title/Abstract])
 OR (Camrelizumab [Title/Abstract]) OR (SHR-1210 [Title/Abstract]) OR (sintilimab [Title/Abstract]) OR (PD-1 [Title/Abstract])
- #6 #4 OR #5
- #7 #3 AND #6

进行 Meta 分析,采用风险比(Hazard ratio,HR)及 95% 置信区间(95%CI)为效应分析统计量,评估使用 PD-1/PD-L1 与 OS 和 PF 的关联强度;采用相对危险度(Relative risk,RR)及 95% 置信区间(95%CI)为效应分析统计量,评估单用或联合使用 PD-1/PD-L1 与 ORR、PR、CR、SD、PD、DCR 及 AEs 的关联强度。采用 χ^2 检验和 I^2 值对纳入文献进行异质性检验,若纳入研究间不存在异质性($P \ge 0.1$, $I^2 \le 50\%$),采用 固定效应模型分析;若纳入研究间存在异质性(P < 0.1, $I^2 > 50\%$),采用随机效应模型分析 \mathbb{R}^{8-9} 。 $\alpha = 0.05$ 为 Meta 分析差异的检验标准。

2 结果

- 2.1 文献筛选及结果 初步检索相关文献 4 491 篇,通过阅读题目、摘要及全文阅读,排除重复文献、综述、病例报告、回顾性研究、单臂研究、非 RCT,最后共纳人研究文献 11 篇^[10-20]进行 Meta 分析,具体纳入流程图及结果,见图 1。
- 2.2 纳入研究文献的基本特征和质量评价 共纳入 11

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通过数据库检索获得相关文献(n=4486):中国知网 通过其他 (n=934), 万方数据知识服务平台(n=164), 维普网 途径获 (n=404), PubMed (n=1680), Embase (n=233), 得文献 Cochrane Libary (n=943), Clinical Trials (n=12), (n=5)Web of Science (n=116) 重复文献 (n=739) 排除重复后获得文献(n=3752) 阅读文题和摘要筛选初筛文献 (n=3752) 排除文献 (n=3 522): 不相关文献 (n=3 421), 综述及荟萃分析文献 (n=55), 病理 报告文献 (n=28), 观察性文献 (n=18) 阅读全文复筛文献(n=230) 排除文献(n=219): 研究设计不符合文献 (n=168), 非随机对照试验 (n=27), 数据 无法提取 (n=22), 回顾性研究 (n=2) 阅读全文复筛文献(n=230) 纳入定性分析的文献(n=11) 纳入定量合成 (meta 分析) 的文献 (n=11)图 1 文献检索流程图

篇研究文献,研究患者 7 895 例,其中试验组 3 936 例,对照组 3 959 例,纳人研究的详细特征见表 2,偏倚风险评价结果见图 2、3。

Figure 1 Flowchart of literature search

2.3 Meta 分析结果

2.3.1 有效性

2.3.1.1 OS 10 篇文献 $^{[10-19]}$ 报告了 OS,异质性检验结果显示,各研究间无统计学异质性 (P=0.41, I^2 =3%),采用固定效应模型分析。Meta 分析结果显示,试验组 OS 优于对照组,差异有统计学意义 [HR=0.87,

95%CI(0.84, 0.90), P<0.00001], 见图 4。

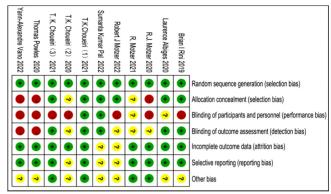


图 2 纳入 RCT 偏倚风险的总结图

Figure 2 Summary graph of risk of bias for inclusion in randomized controlled trials (RCT)

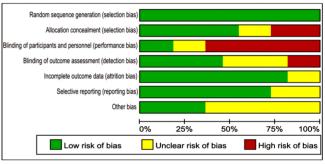


图 3 纳入 RCT 偏倚风险的条形图

Figure 3 Bar chart for risk of bias for inclusion in randomized controlled trials (RCT)

2.3.1.2 PFS 9篇文献^[12-20]报告了PFS, 异质性检验结果显示,各研究间存在统计学异质性(l^2 =87%, P<0.000 01),采用随机效应模型分析。Meta分析结果显示,试验组PFS优于对照组,差异有统计学意义

表 2 纳入研究文献的基本信息

 Table 2
 Basic information of the included research literature

第一作者	发表时间	样本量((男/女)	干预措施		
另一 作有	(年)	试验组	对照组	试验组	对照组	细月1日仍
PAL [10]	2022	390 (287/103)	388 (278/110)	Atezolizumab	安慰剂	19
CHOUEIRI [11]	2021	496 (374/149)	498 (359/139)	Pembrolizumab	安慰剂	19
MOTZER [12]	2020	410 (315/95)	411 (304/107)	Nivolumab	Everolimus	123456789
ALBIGES [13]	2020	550 (413/137)	546 (395/151)	Nivolumab plus ipilimumab	sunitinib	123456789
POWLES [14]	2020	432 (308/124)	429 (320/109)	Pembrolizumab plus Axitinib	sunitinib	123456789
CHOUEIRI [15]	2020	442	444	avelumab plus axitinib	sunitinib	12345678
MOTZER [16]	2021	355 (255/100)	357 (275/82)	Pembrolizumab plus Lenvatinib	sunitinib	123456789
MOTZER [17]	2022	323 (249/74)	328 (232/96)	Nivolumab plus cabozantinib	sunitinib	123456789
RINI [18]	2019	454 (317/137)	461 (352/109)	Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab	sunitinib	12345689
CHOUEIRI [19]	2021	47 (35/12)	61 (52/9)	avelumab plus axitinib	sunitinib	12345678
VANO [20]	2022	37 (33/4)	36 (25/11)	Nivolumab plus ipilimumab	VEGFR-TKI	2345689

注:①为总生存期(OS),②为无进展生存期(PFS),③为客观缓解率(ORR),④为部分缓解(PR),⑤为完全缓解(CR),⑥为疾病进展率(PD),⑦为疾病稳定率(SD),⑧为疾病控制率(DCR),⑨为治疗相关不良反应发生率。

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[HR=0.85, 95%CI(0.78, 0.92), P<0.00001], 见图 5。

				Hazard Ratio		Hazar	Ratio		
Study or Subgroup	og[Hazard Ratio]	SE \	Weight	IV. Fixed, 95% (CI	IV. Fixe	1. 95% CI		
Brian I Rini 2019	-0.03151705 0.044	92124	12.7%	0.97 [0.89, 1.06]]	-	-		
Laurence Albiges 2020	-0.16115091 0.035	11046	20.9%	0.85 [0.79, 0.91]	i	-			
R.J. Motzer 2020	-0.13667714 0.034	95593	21.1%	0.87 [0.81, 0.93]	i	-			
R. Motzer 2021	-0.18045606 0.064	86903	6.1%	0.83 [0.74, 0.95	ĺ	_			
Robert J Motzer 2022	-0.15490196 0.054	56118	8.6%	0.86 [0.77, 0.95	Ì	-			
Sumanta Kumar Pal 202	2 -0.15490196 0.054	56118	8.6%	0.86 [0.77, 0.95	j	-			
T.K.Choueiri (1) 2021	-0.28399666 0.113	04509	2.0%	0.75 [0.60, 0.94]]				
T.K. Choueiri (2) 2020	-0.09691001 0.056	63003	8.0%	0.91 [0.81, 1.01]]	_	i		
T. K. Choueiri (3) 2021	-0.1079054 0.174	63856	0.8%	0.90 [0.64, 1.26]]		_		
Thomas Powles 2020	-0.16749109 0.048	22863	11.1%	0.85 [0.77, 0.93	Ì	-			
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.87 [0.84, 0.90]	l	♦			
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 9.2	7, df = 9 (P = 0.41); l ² = 3	%				-	 	_	+
Test for overall effect: Z =	8.55 (P < 0.00001)				0.5	0.7	1 1.	-	2
	,,				ravours (e)	(perimental)	Favours	conti	OIJ

图 4 试验组与对照组治疗 RCC 患者 OS 的森林图

Figure 4 Forest plot of OS in patients with RCC treated in the trial and control groups

				Hazard Ratio	Hazar	d Ratio
Study or Subgroup	og[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV. Random, 95% C	IV. Rando	om. 95% CI
Brian I Rini 2019	-0.25181197	0.03614125	12.8%	0.78 [0.72, 0.83]	•	
Laurence Albiges 2020	-0.07572071	0.03581013	12.8%	0.93 [0.86, 0.99]	-	1
R.J. Motzer 2020	-0.07572071	0.0352813	12.9%	0.93 [0.87, 0.99]	-	1
R. Motzer 2021	-0.16115091	0.04720564	12.0%	0.85 [0.78, 0.93]	-	
Robert J Motzer 2022	-0.40893539	0.04330385	12.3%	0.66 [0.61, 0.72]	-	
T.K. Choueiri (2) 2020	-0.14874165	0.0401893	12.5%	0.86 [0.80, 0.93]	-	
T. K. Choueiri (3) 2021	-0.08092191	0.12485142	6.3%	0.92 [0.72, 1.18]		_
Thomas Powles 2020	-0.05060999	0.03727756	12.7%	0.95 [0.88, 1.02]	-	†
Yann-Alexandre Vano 202	2 -0.24412514	0.13799868	5.6%	0.78 [0.60, 1.03]		Ť
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.85 [0.78, 0.92]	•	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.01	; Chi ² = 60.15, df :	= 8 (P < 0.000	01); l² = 8	7%	+ +	+ + +
Test for overall effect: Z = 3	3.91 (P < 0.0001)			_	0.5 0.7	1 1.5 2
				Fa	avours [experimental]	Favours [control]

图 5 试验组与对照组治疗 RCC 患者 PFS 的森林图

Figure 5 Forest plot of PFS in patients with RCC treated in the trial and control groups

2.3.1.3 ORR 9篇文献 [12-20] 报告了 ORR,异质性检验结果显示,各研究间存在统计学异质性 (I^2 =89%,P<0.000 01),采用随机效应模型分析。Meta 分析结果显示,试验组 ORR 高于对照组,差异有统计学意义 [RR=1.72,95%CI(1.39,2.12),P<0.000 01],见图 6。

	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Brian I Rini 2019	166	454	153	461	12.7%	1.10 [0.92, 1.32]	 -
Laurence Albiges 2020	215	540	177	546	12.9%	1.23 [1.05, 1.44]	-
R.J. Motzer 2020	94	410	17	411	7.9%	5.54 [3.37, 9.12]	
R. Motzer 2021	252	355	129	357	12.9%	1.96 [1.69, 2.29]	-
Robert J Motzer 2022	180	323	93	328	12.4%	1.97 [1.61, 2.39]	_
T.K. Choueiri (2) 2020	232	442	121	444	12.7%	1.93 [1.62, 2.30]	-
T. K. Choueiri (3) 2021	22	47	13	62	7.0%	2.23 [1.26, 3.95]	_ -
Thomas Powles 2020	260	432	171	429	13.1%	1.51 [1.31, 1.74]	-
Yann-Alexandre Vano 20	22 19	37	18	36	8.5%	1.03 [0.65, 1.62]	
Total (95% CI)		3040		3074	100.0%	1.72 [1.39, 2.12]	•
Total events	1440		892				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.0	9; Chi ² = 7	2.98, df	= 8 (P <	0.0000	6		
Test for overall effect: Z =	4.96 (P <	0.00001)		0.1	0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 Favours [control] Favours [experimental]	

图 6 试验组与对照组治疗 RCC 患者 ORR 的森林图

Figure 6 Forest plot of ORR in patients with RCC treated in the trial and control groups

2.3.1.4 PR 9篇文献 [12-20] 报告了 PR, 异质性检验结果显示,各研究间存在统计学异质性 $(I^2=91\%, P<0.000\ 01)$,采用随机效应模型分析。Meta分析结果显示,试验组 PR 高于对照组,差异有统计学意义 [RR=1.56,95%CI(1.20,2.01),P=0.0007],见图 7。

1	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Risk Ratio	Risk	Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Rand	lom, 95% CI	
Brian I Rini 2019	142	454	143	461	12.4%	1.01 [0.83, 1.22]	-	-	
Laurence Albiges 2020	156	550	163	546	12.5%	0.95 [0.79, 1.14]	-	t	
R.J. Motzer 2020	99	410	20	411	9.3%	4.96 [3.13, 7.87]			
R. Motzer 2021	195	355	114	357	12.5%	1.72 [1.44, 2.06]		-	
Robert J Motzer 2022	140	323	76	328	12.0%	1.87 [1.48, 2.36]		-	
T.K. Choueiri (2) 2020	215	442	112	444	12.5%	1.93 [1.60, 2.32]		-	
T. K. Choueiri (3) 2021	20	47	13	61	7.9%	2.00 [1.11, 3.59]			
Thomas Powles 2020	222	432	158	429	12.7%	1.40 [1.20, 1.63]		-	
Yann-Alexandre Vano 2022	2 13	37	17	36	8.2%	0.74 [0.43, 1.30]	_	_	
Total (95% CI)		3050		3073	100.0%	1.56 [1.20, 2.01]		♦	
Total events	1202		816						
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.13	Chi2 = 8	35.64, di	f = 8 (P <	0.0000	1); l² = 91	%	+	 	400
Test for overall effect: Z = 3					0.01	0.1 Favours [control]	1 10 Favours [experime	100 ntal]	

图 7 试验组与对照组治疗 RCC 患者 PR 的森林图

Figure 7 Forest plot of PR in patients with RCC treated in the trial and control groups

E	xperim	ental	Contr	rol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup E	vents	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H. Fixed, 95% C	M-H. Fixed, 95% CI
Brian I Rini 2019	24	454	10	461	12.2%	2.44 [1.18, 5.04]	-
Laurence Albiges 2020	59	550	14	546	17.3%	4.18 [2.36, 7.40]	-
R.J. Motzer 2020	4	410	2	411	2.5%	2.00 [0.37, 10.89]	
R. Motzer 2021	57	355	15	357	18.4%	3.82 [2.21, 6.62]	-
Robert J Motzer 2022	40	323	17	328	20.8%	2.39 [1.38, 4.13]	-
T.K. Choueiri (2) 2020	17	442	9	444	11.0%	1.90 [0.86, 4.21]	-
T. K. Choueiri (3) 2021	2	47	0	61	0.5%	6.46 [0.32, 131.40]	
Thomas Powles 2020	38	432	13	429	16.1%	2.90 [1.57, 5.37]	-
Yann-Alexandre Vano 202	2 6	37	1	36	1.2%	5.84 [0.74, 46.11]	
Total (95% CI)		3050		3073	100.0%	3.05 [2.39, 3.90]	•
Total events	247		81				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 5.20,	df = 8 (P = 0.74	l); l2 = 0%	5			1 1 1000
Test for overall effect: Z = 8	3.96 (P	0.0000	11)		0.001	0.1 1 10 1000 Favours [control] Favours [experimental]	

图 8 试验组与对照组治疗 RCC 患者 CR 的森林图

Figure 8 Forest plot of CR in patients with RCC treated in the trial and control groups

2.3.1.6 PD 9篇文献 $^{[12-20]}$ 报告了 PD,异质性检验结果显示,各研究间存在统计学异质性 (P^2 =84%, $P<0.000\ 01$),采用随机效应模型分析。Meta 分析结果显示,试验组和对照组 PD 比较,差异无统计学意义 [RR=0.73, 95% CI (0.53, 0.99),P=0.05],见图 9。

	Experim	ental	Contr	rol		Risk Ratio	Risk	Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	M-H, Rand	lom, 95% CI	
Brian I Rini 2019	80	454	87	461	13.2%	0.93 [0.71, 1.23]	-	†	
Laurence Albiges 2020	97	550	77	546	13.2%	1.25 [0.95, 1.65]		•	
R.J. Motzer 2020	142	410	106	411	13.8%	1.34 [1.09, 1.66]		-	
R. Motzer 2021	19	355	50	357	10.6%	0.38 [0.23, 0.63]			
Robert J Motzer 2022	20	323	45	325	10.6%	0.45 [0.27, 0.74]			
T.K. Choueiri (2) 2020	55	442	86	444	12.9%	0.64 [0.47, 0.88]	-		
T. K. Choueiri (3) 2021	7	47	22	61	7.8%	0.41 [0.19, 0.88]			
Thomas Powles 2020	49	432	74	429	12.6%	0.66 [0.47, 0.92]	-		
Yann-Alexandre Vano 202	22 5	37	6	36	5.2%	0.81 [0.27, 2.42]	_		
Total (95% CI)		3050		3070	100.0%	0.73 [0.53, 0.99]	•		
Total events	474		553						
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.1	7; Chi ² =	50.14, 0	f = 8 (P <	0.000	%	1	+ +		
Test for overall effect: Z =	2.00 (P =	0.05)				0.01	0.1	1 10 Favours (experime	100
							ravours (control)	ravouis (experime	lldij

图 9 试验组与对照组治疗 RCC 患者 PD 的森林图

Figure 9 Forest plot of PD in patients with RCC treated in the trial and control groups

2.3.1.7 SD 7篇文献 [12-17, 19] 报告了 SD, 异质性检验结果显示,各研究间无统计学异质性 (l^2 =43%,

• 6 • http://www.chinagp.net E-mail:zgqkyx@chinagp.net.cn

P=0.10),采用固定效应模型分析。Meta 分析结果显示,试验组 SD 低于对照组,差异有统计学意义〔RR=0.66,95%CI(0.62,0.72),P<0.00001〕,见图 10。

	Experim	ental	Contr	rol		Risk Ratio	Risk	Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H. Fixed, 95% C	M-H. Fix	d. 95% CI	
Laurence Albiges 2020	198	550	230	456	22.8%	0.71 [0.62, 0.82]	•		
R.J. Motzer 2020	140	410	224	411	20.3%	0.63 [0.53, 0.74]	•		
R. Motzer 2021	68	355	136	357	12.3%	0.50 [0.39, 0.65]	-		
Robert J Motzer 2022	105	323	134	328	12.0%	0.80 [0.65, 0.98]	-		
T.K. Choueiri (2) 2020	125	442	194	444	17.5%	0.65 [0.54, 0.78]	•		
T. K. Choueiri (3) 202	1 13	47	18	61	1.4%	0.94 [0.51, 1.71]	_	_	
Thomas Powles 2020	100	432	150	429	13.6%	0.66 [0.53, 0.82]	-		
Total (95% CI)		2559		2486	100.0%	0.66 [0.62, 0.72]	•		
Total events	749		1086						
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 10	.52, df = 6	(P = 0.1)	10); l² = 4	3%		0.05	0.2	-	20
Test for overall effect: Z	= 10.75 (P	< 0.000	001)				Favours [control]	Favours [expe	

图 10 试验组与对照组治疗 RCC 患者 SD 的森林图

Figure 10 Forest plot of SD in patients with RCC treated in the trial and control groups

2.3.1.8 DCR 9篇文献 [12-20] 报告了 DCR,异质性检验结果显示,各研究间存在统计学异质性 $(P^2=77\%, P<0.000\ 01)$,采用随机效应模型分析。Meta 分析结果显示,试验组 DCR 高于对照组,差异有统计学意义 $[RR=1.12, 95\%CI(1.05, 1.20), P=0.000\ 5]$,见图 [RR=1.12, 95%CI(1.05, 1.20)]

	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Brian I Rini 2019	344	454	331	461	13.2%	1.06 [0.98, 1.14]	 -
Laurence Albiges 2020	413	550	407	546	13.8%	1.01 [0.94, 1.08]	<u>†</u>
R.J. Motzer 2020	234	410	241	411	10.7%	0.97 [0.87, 1.09]	+
R. Motzer 2021	320	355	265	357	13.7%	1.21 [1.13, 1.30]	
Robert J Motzer 2022	285	323	227	328	12.9%	1.27 [1.17, 1.38]	-
T.K. Choueiri (2) 2020	357	442	315	444	13.4%	1.14 [1.06, 1.23]	-
T. K. Choueiri (3) 2021	35	47	31	61	3.7%	1.47 [1.09, 1.97]	
Thomas Powles 2020	360	432	321	429	13.7%	1.11 [1.04, 1.19]	-
Yann-Alexandre Vano 202	2 31	37	26	36	4.9%	1.16 [0.91, 1.49]	
Total (95% CI)		3050		3073	100.0%	1.12 [1.05, 1.20]	•
Total events	2379		2164				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.01	; Chi ² = 3	5.46, df	= 8 (P <	0.0001); l ² = 77%		1 1 1
Test for overall effect: Z = 3							0.5 0.7 1 1.5 2 avours [control] Favours [experimental]

图 11 试验组与对照组治疗 RCC 患者 DCR 的森林图

Figure 11 Forest plot of DCR in patients with RCC treated in the trial and control groups

2.3.2 安全性

2.3.2.1 AEs 9篇文献 $^{[10-14, 16-18, 20]}$ 报告了治疗相关的不良反应,异质性检验结果显示,各研究间存在统计学异质性(I^2 =86%,P<0.000 01),采用随机效应模型分析。Meta 分析结果显示,试验组和对照组 AEs 比较,差异无统计学意义 [RR=1.01,95%CI (0.89,1.04),P=0.60] ,见图 12。

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	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Brian I Rini 2019	411	454	429	461	11.1%	0.97 [0.94, 1.01]	
Laurence Albiges 2020	514	547	521	535	12.7%	0.96 [0.94, 0.99]	-
R.J. Motzer 2020	330	410	365	411	8.7%	0.91 [0.85, 0.96]	
R. Motzer 2021	351	352	335	340	13.6%	1.01 [1.00, 1.03]	•
Robert J Motzer 2022	311	320	297	320	11.5%	1.05 [1.01, 1.09]	-
Sumanta Kumar Pal 2022	373	390	341	388	10.6%	1.09 [1.04, 1.14]	
T.K.Choueiri (1) 2021	470	488	452	496	11.9%	1.06 [1.02, 1.09]	-
Thomas Powles 2020	413	429	415	425	12.8%	0.99 [0.96, 1.01]	*
Yann-Alexandre Vano 2022	100	101	38	40	7.1%	1.04 [0.97, 1.12]	
Total (95% CI)		3491		3416	100.0%	1.01 [0.98, 1.04]	*
Total events	3273		3193				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00;	Chi2 = 5	7.40, df	= 8 (P <	0.0000	1); l ² = 869	_% –	005.00 4 44 44
Test for overall effect: Z = 0	.52 (P =	0.60)	Favou	0.85 0.9 1 1.1 1.3 rs [experimental] Favours [control			

图 12 试验组与对照组治疗 RCC 患者 AEs 的森林图

Figure 12 Forest plot of AEs in patients with RCC treated in the trial and control groups

	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Risk Ratio		Risi	Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 9	5% CI	M-H, Ran	dom, 95% CI
Brian I Rini 2019	229	454	189	461	12.4%	1.23 [1.07,	1.42]		-
Laurence Albiges 2020	252	547	178	535	12.2%	1.38 [1.19,	1.61]		-
R.J. Motzer 2020	242	410	214	411	12.8%	1.13 [1.00,	1.28]		-
R. Motzer 2021	61	352	91	340	8.9%	0.65 [0.49,	0.86]		
Robert J Motzer 2022	103	320	125	320	10.8%	0.82 [0.67,	1.02]		†
Sumanta Kumar Pal 2022	266	390	257	388	13.3%	1.03 [0.93,	1.14]		+
T.K.Choueiri (1) 2021	312	488	364	496	13.5%	0.87 [0.80,	0.95]	-	·
Thomas Powles 2020	126	429	150	425	11.1%	0.83 [0.68,	1.01]	-	†
Yann-Alexandre Vano 202	2 55	101	12	40	5.0%	1.82 [1.09,	3.01]		
Total (95% CI)		3491		3416	100.0%	1.02 [0.88,	1.17]	•	•
Total events	1646		1580						
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.04	; Chi2 = 6	1.37, df	= 8 (P <	6		+ +	+ + +		
Test for overall effect: Z = 0	0.23 (P =	0.82)			Favours	0.5 0.7 [experimental]	1 1.5 2 Favours [control]		

图 13 试验组与对照组治疗 RCC 患者 I ~ II 级不良反应率的森林图 **Figure** 13 Forest plot of Grade I − II adverse effect rate in patients with RCC treated in the trial and control groups

2.3.2.3 **III** ~ V级不良反应发生率 9篇文献 [10-15, 17-19] 报告了 **III** ~ V级不良反应,异质性检验结果显示,各研究间存在统计学异质性(P=91%,P<0.000 01),采用随机效应模型分析。Meta 分析结果显示,试验组和对照组 **III** ~ V级不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义 [RR=1.02,95%CI (0.88,1.19),P=0.80〕,见图 14。

	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Brian I Rini 2019	182	454	240	461	11.8%	0.77 [0.67, 0.89]	
Laurence Albiges 2020	362	547	343	535	12.6%	1.03 [0.95, 1.13]	+
R.J. Motzer 2020	88	410	151	411	10.2%	0.58 [0.47, 0.73]	
R. Motzer 2021	290	352	244	340	12.7%	1.15 [1.06, 1.25]	-
Robert J Motzer 2022	208	320	172	320	12.0%	1.21 [1.06, 1.38]	-
Sumanta Kumar Pal 2022	107	390	84	388	9.7%	1.27 [0.99, 1.63]	
T.K.Choueiri (1) 2021	158	488	88	496	10.1%	1.82 [1.45, 2.29]	
Thomas Powles 2020	287	429	265	425	12.5%	1.07 [0.97, 1.19]	 -
Yann-Alexandre Vano 202	2 45	101	26	40	8.4%	0.69 [0.50, 0.94]	
Total (95% CI)		3491		3416	100.0%	1.02 [0.88, 1.19]	*
Total events	1727		1613				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.04	; Chi² = i	85.82, d	f = 8 (P <	% —	05 07 4 45		
Test for overall effect: Z =	0.26 (P =	0.80)		Fa			
• •			1 - 0 (F \		0.5 0.7 1 1.5 2		

图 14 试验组与对照组治疗 RCC 患者Ⅲ~ V级不良反应率的森林图 **Figure** 14 Forest plot of Grade Ⅲ -V adverse effect rate in patients with RCC treated in the trial and control groups

2.4 文献发表偏倚 采用 Begg's 和 Egger's 对 OS 偏倚风险评估,结果显示 P=0.929、0.987,提示各研究间发表偏倚不显著;采用 Egger's 对其他指标进行偏倚风险评估,检验结果均为 P>0.05,表明各研究间发表偏倚

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不显著,见表3。

2.5 敏感性分析 对 OS、PFS 2 个结局指标进行敏感性分析,结果表明改变效应模型对合并结果影响不明显。 采用剪补法进行敏感性分析,表明 Meta 分析结果的稳定性较好,见图 15。

3 讨论

本研究通过对中英文数据库检索,最终纳入 11 篇 高质量的国外 II、III 期随机对照临床研究,以 OS、PFS、ORR、PR、CR、PD、FD、DCR、AEs 为结局指标,对 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂组与常规治疗或安慰剂组治疗 RCC 的临床疗效及安全性进行系统分析评估。首先,在临床总疗效方面,分析结果发现试验组在 OS、PFS、ORR、PR、CR、DCR等方面优于对照组,说明 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂在治疗 RCC 方面有较好的临床获益,尤其是在 mRCC 和 aRCC 的治疗中能显著延长患者的 OS和 PFS。但在 PD 方面试验组与对照组却未表现出明显差异,试验组 SD 低于对照组。其次,在安全性方面,试验组与对照组在总 AEs、I~II 级不良反应、III~V级不良反应均无差异,说明试验组较对照组在治疗 RCC

表 3 Egger's 检验 Table 3 Egger's test results

研究指标	SE	t 值	P> t	95%CI
OS	0.994	-0.02	0.987	(-2.309, 2.276)
PFS	2.549	-0.84	0.430	(-8.161, 3.983)
ORR	1.94	1.26	0.248	(-2.143, 7.033)
PR	2.309	0.94	0.377	(-3.280, 7.639)
CR	0.625	0.20	0.849	(-1.354, 1.601)
PD	1.415	-2.44	0.054	(-6.800, -0.107)
SD	1.524	0.12	0.909	(-3.424, 3.785)
DCR	0.777	1.00	0.348	(-1.057, 2.620)
AEs	0.873	0.35	0.735	(-1.757, 2.371)

Meta-analysis estimates, given named study is omitted A | Lower Cl Limit OEstimate | Úpper CI Limit R.J. Motzer (2020) Sumanta Kumar Pal (2022) T. K. Choueiri(1) (2021) Laurence Albiges (2020) Thomas Powles (2020) T.K. Choueiri(2) (2020) R. Motzer (2021) Robert J Motzer (2022) Brian I Rini (2019) T. K. Choueiri(3) (2021) 0.68 074 0.83 0,66 0.81 注: A 为 ORR, B 为 PFS。

的安全性方面无显著差异,进一步证明 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂治疗 RCC 不会增加患者的不良反应发生率,具有一定的安全性。

RCC 作为全球第 12 位常见癌症^[21], 因其早期无 典型的临床特征,25%~75%的患者确诊时已经发生远 处转移, 错失了最佳手术机会, 且 mRCC 预后不良, 5 年生存率仅不足 10% [22]。即使行根治性肾癌切除术、 术后复发率从低风险患者的10%到高风险患者的68% 不等[23]。随着靶向治疗在癌症中广泛应用,极大地改 善了 mRCC 及 aRCC 预后, 延长了 RCC 患者的 OS 及 PFS。但由于抗药性的出现,作为一线的舒尼替尼等靶 向药物对部分 mRCC 和 aRCC 的疗效不甚满意。PD-1 作为 B7-CD₂8 共刺激受体家族的成员之一, 在 T 淋巴 细胞、B淋巴细胞和单核细胞上明显高表达[9],而 PD-L1 主要存在于肿瘤细胞,二者特异性结合后,在肿 瘤组织中异常高表达^[24];在机体中,当PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路被激活时,能有效地减少机体免疫反应对周围 组织的免疫损伤; 在肿瘤中, 过度激活 PD-1/PD-L1 信 号通路会显著抑制 CD4及 CD8T 细胞的增殖及活化,减 少凋亡, 从而抑制机体免疫 T 细胞的存活、增殖和杀伤 细胞因子释放等免疫作用,同时诱导并促进细胞凋亡, 是机体对肿瘤细胞的免疫作用减弱,最终形成免疫耐受, 进而是肿瘤细胞在无机体免疫应答细胞的监视下快速发 生、发展^[25-26]。PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂能够有效阻断这 一效应,增强 T 细胞的免疫功能,发挥对肿瘤细胞免疫 作用。根据欧洲医学肿瘤学会和欧洲泌尿外科协会指南 推荐,对于中危或高风险可手术的透明细胞 RCC 患者, 可以单用或联合帕博利珠单抗为代表的 PD-1/PD-L1 抑 制剂作为肾癌根治术后或 mRCC 辅助免疫治疗, 并在 CheckMate 025、CheckMate 214 及 KEYNOTE-426 多中 心、随机临床试验中证实能够取得较好的生存效益[27-28]。

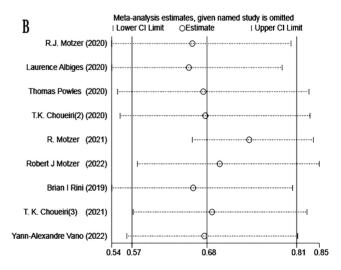


图 15 敏感性分析

Figure 15 Sensitivity analysis of ORR and PFS

CheckMate 9ER 研究表明,在晚期 RCC 患者中,纳 武利尤单抗联合卡博替尼的中位 OS 为 37.7 个月, 舒尼 替尼为34.3个月,且中位PFS是舒尼替尼的2倍,说 明 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂联合卡博替尼可显著延长 OS 及 PFS,显著改善 aRCC 患者的预后 [17]; IMmotion151 研 究表明, PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂在 mRCC 治疗中能有效改 善患者的 ORR, 延长 OS, 目发现 PD-L1 阳性人群的 OS 和 PFS 改善更为明显,临床预后较好;但治疗相关 的不良反应较舒尼替尼较为常见,包括胃肠道和皮肤不 良事件通常与生活质量受损有关, PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂 症状对患者日常功能的影响明显晚于舒尼替尼, 中位延 迟7个月^[18]。CheckMate 9ER 研究和 IMmotion151 是 目前使用PD-1/PD-L1抑制剂两种较大样本、多中心 RCT,尚未有研究直接比较两种方案之间的疗效差异, 而本研究发现, IMmotion151 研究中 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制 剂提供的 PFS 和 ORR 高于 CheckMate 9ER 研究,但显 著提高不良反应发生率,因此,IMmotion151 虽能够提 供更多的生存获益,但安全性较差。

本研究存在的局限性,在对各研究结局指标数据进行 Meta 分析后,发现部分研究间存在较大异质性,其原因可能:(1)纳入研究的样本量、人群分布、种族、肿瘤类型等差异较大;(2)接受 PD-1/PD-L1治疗前患者接受传统一线化疗方案存在差异;(3)多数研究在设计中未能实施随机分配及盲法,导致试验结果存在很大偏倚风险;(4)虽然均采用 PD-1/PD-L1单抗类药物治疗,但单用或联合使用以及不同药物间的疗效可能存在差异;(5)试验中患者因严重不良反应或其他原因中途退出以及失访。除以上原因外由于肿瘤临床实验的特殊性,还有可能在结局指标测量、地域分布、性别、TNM 分期等其他差异相关,但目前由于数据有限,暂未对这些因素进行分层分析。

综上所述, PD-1/PD-L1抑制剂 Atezolizumab、Pembrolizumab、Nivolumab、Avelumab治疗进展期RCC患者有一定的优势和安全性。但由于纳入研究的样本量相对较少, 仍需要更多高质量、多中心RCT进一步验证,为RCC的免疫治疗提供更为全面稳健的临床证据。

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